Business Motices.

LYON'S POWDER AND HIS PILL,

Lyon's Powder and His Fill.,
All the insect tribe will still.

Judge Meigs Fresident of the American Institute, says: "The discovery of this powder by Professor Lyon is of national importance. The Farmers' Club have tested it thoroughly. Locusta, grassboppers, anis, bugs and all vermin, can be destroyed, gardens preserved and home made pure. It is free from pottern to mended, as we sate Mr. Lyon cat is!" There is no question to the great efficacy of this article. A few applications destroy everything like garden-worms, bed-bugs, fless, ticks, fouches, & it is an Asiatic plant, discovered by Mr. E. Lyon. Many instations will be offered. Be sure it bears his address. Remember

where "Pie Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice;
While Lyon's Pints are mixed for rate and mice.
Sample Plants, 25c; regular size, 50c and \$1.
Barkes & Fask, Waclessie and Retail Druggiets, Nos. 13 and
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BEVENTERS YEARS & USE AND HAVE NEVER PAILED.

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"They are the favorites for families." - [N. Y. Times.
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The attention of Jobbers and Manufacturers is invited to the adventages of Advertising in the DUBLIQUE

EXPRESS & HERALD,
The oldest paper in Iowa,
Maving just entered on its SEVENTRESTH YEAR OF
PUBLICATION.

It is published Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly, and has a treat wide craculation in Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois and Nebraska Territory.

gasta Tecritory.
Advertisements inserted at uniform rates.
J. B. Donn & Co., Proprietors
Dubuque, Iowa, Dec. 27, 1858.

SINGER'S SEWING NACHINES. In point of beauty, durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of Sewing, no other Sewing Machines can compare with Singer's. New and improved Machines at greatly reduced prices. I. M. Singer & Co., 458 Broadway.

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WINCHESTER'S genuine preparation of Dr. J. F. CHURCHILL'S HYPOPROSPRITES OF LIME, SODA AND POTASE

specific cure for Consumption.

or sale wholesale and retail at the sole General Depot to the Unked States, by J. WINCHESTER, American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 John et.

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ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS AND CALENDALS for the year GOVERNMENT OF THE UMTED STATES—Executive and Ju-

A LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

A LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA tically classified. A POLITICALLY CLASSIFIED LIST OF THE XXXVITH COXexase, as far as yet chosen.

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ABSTRACT OF THE LAWS PASSED AT THE LAST SESSION OF

HOW THEY ELECT BOGUS U. S. SZEATORS IN INDIANA.
ELECTION RETURNS FROM ALL THE STATES HOLDING GER-REAL ELECTIONS IN 18186, carefully compiled and compart d with former elections, expressly for The Tribux Almanac. ELECTION RATURNS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK BY

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LIST OF STATES, CAPITALS, GOVERNORS, TIMES OF LEGIS, BATIVE MESTINGS, HOLDING OF ELECTIONS, &c., with other

tter of general and permanent interest.

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iled with the cash, respectfully solicited. Ad-Horace Gerriev & Co., Tribune Buildings, New-York. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of Sixonn's Sawing Machines will be \$1,000 better off when the year ends.

I. M. Singer & Go.,
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STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS. BECKEL BROTHERS, Publishers, No. 19 John-st., Are just opening new series of Germany, Tyrol, Switzerland, thens, Fgypt, Holy Land, Italy end the Pyrences.

FANCY SLEIGH ROBES, SCHIGHING CAPS,
MUFFLERS AND GAUNTLETS,
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TRUES.—Reference to all the principal entreons and physicians of this city. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, to. No. I Vessyut. Autor House.

BALLOU'S FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS, new style, made to order from measure, and warranted to fit, at less than usual orders. Also, the finest assortment of Gentlemen's FURBISHING GOODS, now selling at greatly reduced rates, at Ballou's SHIRT EMPORIUM, No. 409 Broadway.

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Manufactured expressly for the London Clubs.

A SUPERIOR ANTICLE FOR SMOKING.

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TRACY'S CELEBRATED SHIRTS-Made to order and warranted to ft.—At the SHIRT and COLLAR DEFOT, Nos. 27 and 59 William st., one door north of Maiden lane. George M. Tracy, Apont. AMERICAN SOLIDIFIED MILK-Prepared in

WEAKLY CHILDREN, puffed up under the eyes

bad breath, languid, feverish, no appetite, peevish and fret Ac. give them about a teaspoonfull of Chinacata Bittaks th or four times per day, and before the bottle is used up they to be in as fine condition as your neighbor's children. Princi depot No. 336 Greenwich-st. GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER for the Water

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Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents a box, black or brown-Nos. 1 Barclay-st., N. Y.; 175 Fulton-st., and 335 Byrtle-sv., Brooklyn.; 82 Broadway, Albany. Callender & Co., Philadelphia; 184 Washington st., Boston. Arctic Outmert.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the Best and Cheapest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair,
Lodies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfament

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.-The American Numismatic Society held its first January meeting last evening. This Society was formed in April of year and has its abiding place at Room No. 44 Bible House. It numbers about 30 members. Its objects are to make as complete a collection as possible of numismatic works, and also to get together a collection of coins and to make a center of numismatic intelligence. Meetings are held twice a month, at which coins are presented and described, and anything which any of the members may have to communicate in relation to coins er medals. Last night an interesting description of political medals, from the days of Jackson to the present, was among the papers read. The officers of the Seciety are as follows:

President, Robert J Dodge; Vice-President, Henry Bogert; President, Win. S. Frederick Mayers; Recording Secretary, Jac. Odver; Cerresport ding Secretary, Frank H. Norton, Astor Lie Harly, N. Y.; Curster, W. L. Brankill; Liberain, James D. Freintil. Standing Committees: American Coins—Mesers. Norton, Sase and Oliver; Foreign Coins—Mesers. Mayers, Borert and Grob; Library—Mesers. Foskett, Hill and Bramhall; Trunscotions—Mesers. Oliver, Mayers and Norton.

MRS. PRANCES KENBLE'S READING, -A large audience seembled last night at Dodworth's Saloon to hear this ledy give a reading of "Cymboline." The play was rendered in that impressive and satisfying manner that has won for Mrs. Kemble the wide renown she enjoys, and the people heartily applauded her efforts to inter-

To night she will read the tragedy of "Richard IIL"

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.-Yesterday the new Board hould have held their second meeting, but the newlyelected members having held one meeting and effected an organization, did not feel able to transact any further public business in the same week, and no quorum

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the ever is intended for insertion of accessarily for publication, but as guaranty for his good fath.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business intens for Tan TRISUNN Office should in all cases be addressed to Horack Greaters & Co.

The Tribune Almanac for 1859. We are printing the THIRD EDITION of our At-MANAC, and are filling our orders as fast as possible. For table of contents see advertisement.

The weather was warm yesterday, and the streets were flooded with snow, mud and water. Some melancholy pleasure seekers were out with sleighs, under the ballucination that they were enjoying themselves. The sleighing is quite gone.

The anti-Tammany Democracy have united in calling elections for a General Committee, and are preparing for such a siege as will be likely to starve the Sachems out.

In the Supreme Court of Kings County yesterday a decision was rendered by Judge Lott in favor of the opponents of steam on the Harlem Railroad below Forty second street.

Judge Slosson yesterday, in charging the Jury in the case of Slater vs. Wood (the Police Riot cases), gave the late Mayor a severe rebuke for his opposition to the Police Law. The Jury were directed to bring in a verdict to-day.

The year opens bloodily in the metropolis. Within the present week our local columns have recorded the shooting of Mrs. Brown, the stabbing of Patrick Cosgrove, the murder of Jeremiah E. Looney, the murder of Mathew de Santez, the stabbing of Francis J. Reynolds, the shooting of Edward Hehn, and the murder of Harmon Curnon -the latter event being fully detailed in this morning's edition. Beside these, we have given a number of slight affrays, which, although of grave character, are insignificant in the presence of the sanguinary horrors here alluded to. Most of these crimes are the direct offspring of the low grogshops which curse every corner of the city, poison ing alike the morals of the people and the atmosphere they breathe. The case of Curnon is one of a different character. Innate bloodthirstiness, excited by jealousy, produced the terrible

The Democratic State Convention of New-Hampshire yesterday nominated the Hon, Asa P. Cate for Governor.

The Legislature of Maine organized yesterday by the choice of Mr. C. W. Goddard as President of the Senate, and Mr. Wm. T. Johnson as Speaker of the House.

The Indiana Legislature organized yesterday, the Senate electing Mr. J. R. Cravens President, and the House choosing Mr. J. W. Gordon, a Republican, Speaker.

In the Michigan Legislature yesterday, Henry A. Shaw was elected Speaker of the House, and the incoming and outgoing Governors delivered

In Congress, yesterday, Mr. Seward presented to the SENATE the Leavenworth Constitution, which was referred to the Committee on Territories. The French Spoliation bill was taken up, on motion of Mr. Crittenden, who urged its passage. Upon the special order, being the Pacific Railroad bill, Mr. Bigler finished his speech, and was followed by Mr. Harlan, who urged the advantages of the Central route. Mr. Ward of Texas favored the parallel of 32°. Mr. Iverson of Georgia indulged in violent Pro-Slavery remarks respecting the demon of Abolitionism" and Mr. Seward, in the course of a disunion speech, after sitting through which, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Craig of Missouri strove in vain to introduce a bill granting lands for railroads to Kansas and Nebraska. Mr. Colfax introduced his bill organizing the Territory of Colona, to embrace the new gold region at Pike's Peak. In Committee Mr. John Cochrane explained and supported his bill consolidating and codifying the rev enue laws. The Indian Appropriation bill was then taken up. Mr. Lovejoy remarked upon the tendency toward centralization, and moved the excision of certain portions of the bill, which the House refused. Mr. Bryan of Texas and Mr. Giddings of Ohio had a lively passage-at-arms, Mr. Bryan threatening that Texas would go out of the Union unless the appropriation for fighting her Indians was passed, and Mr. Giddings suggesting the repeal of the resolution annexing Texas as a fair

offset to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. We learn that some three weeks hence the members of the Canal Board will lay before the Government and the people of the State a defense of their conduct in violating the Constitution and contracting an unauthorized debt. We submit that this is rather long to wait, and that if the parties have any real apology to make, much less time should be occupied in putting it into the necessary form. The Governor, though speaking with exceeding forbearance of language, has brought against them one of the gravest accusations that can be urged against any public official. He has accused them of deliberately, knowingly, wilfully infringing one of the most important provisions of the fundamental law; and he has not only brought the charge, but he seems to have demonstrated the facts on which it is founded. If the case is correctly stated by him, it would seem to be the duty of the Legislature to impeach and try the guilty parties; and we should seriously advise them to lose no time in responding to the charge at the bar of public opinion, and in saying what can be said in extenuation of their offense.

The Governor's Message does not enter into the minute details of the business; but, as we understand it, the Canal Commissioners have contracted a debt in behalf of the State, for work in the enlargement of the Canals to the sum of \$2,000,000. over and above all appropriations and all rescurces legally set spart for such work. The occasion for this debt, we are told, arose from errors in the estimates made by the Canal Board or its agents, on which estimates the appropriations had been based. The work cost a great deal more than had been expected; there was no money to pay for it; and the Commissioners had to choose between contracting an illegal debt, or stopping the work. They had ample power to do the latter, a clause in each contract giving them the right to arrest the Legislature could not exercise, and which, in fact, the Constitution expressly and utterly denies and prohibits to all branches of the Government, they presumed to incur a debt and continue 'he work.

This debt, as we believe, exists in the form of drafts of the Commissioners upon the Auditor of the Canal Department, or the disbursing agents of the Canal money. Very probably the plea may be set up that this does not constitute a State debt within the meaning of the Constitution, inasmuch as the State is not liable for it, but only the Canals. This suggestion is, however, annihilated by the decision of the courts concerning the famous Nine Million Loan set on foot during Gov. Hunt's Administration. That loan was also contracted as a debt against the Canals merely, and not against the State; but the Court of Appeals set saide that yiew of the matter, and established that all obligations upon the Caual revenues are obligations upon the State Treasury, just as much as if contracted openly in the name of the State Government.

In this painful matter we do not care here to inquire whether the original responsibility for the offemse belongs to Republicans, Democrats or Americane. What is plain to everybody is, that the responsibility of dealing with &, and of providing a remedy, or a punishment, or both, rests with the Republican majority in the Legislature and the Republican Executive. And, with the finances of the State in a worse condition than at any previous time for these thirty years, with a heavy burden of taxation which must inevitably be laid on the shoulders of the people, it is doubly a duty to deal sternly with those who have dared to violate the law and bring the State into this embarrassing condition. It is also a duty at the same time to see to it that the business of the canals is henceforth conducted with rigid economy, and that no leaks are anywhere left by which their revenues may be unnecessarily diminished or lawlessly perverted to private ends.

The venerable Senators of the United States took eccasion to signalize their removal from their old quarters into a new hall, built and fitted up with a total regardlessness of expense, by a debate on the necessity of public economy. The fresh specimen of national extravagance which their new hall presented, and the lavish expense squandered upon it and its accessories, might well inspire some serious reflection; and we are assured by telegraph—though we must confess rather to lack confidence in telegraph criticism, whatever implicit confidence we may give to its news-that the debate upon the subject of economy which followed the removal into the new hall was altogether the most sensible one lately heard in the Senste. Ah! well, thought we, if the Senate is at last roused to a just sense of the headlong career of public extravagance, then the luxurious wastefulness which has produced that result, may turn out, after all, to be a good investment. But it seems this fit of economy was but a mere spasm, a mere belching of empty breath from the lungs of the honorable Senators, a mere wordy tribute to economy-like the praises of rural life and hard labor indulged in by luxurious poets, who never handled a hoe in their lives. For, after all these fine words, Mr. Senator Stuart offered motion the next morning, the effect of which

To expect anything like retrenchment and reform he party now in power as the Spoils party, a

The Trustees of the Dudley Observatory-or rather. Mr. Olcott in their behalf-possibly cut the knot of that difficulty in a way quite unex pected to themselves when, two or three days since, they took forcible possession of that institution. It was probably expected that Dr. Gould would resist them, or appeal to the law, or to the public, or in some other way revive the old controversy from a new point of departure. It was rather an ingenious design, for the public remembers that the last attempt the Trustees made to justify themselves, was by altering and mutilating letters, and it was, of course, desirable to wipe out old impressions by getting up new issues. Dr. Gould, however, does not choose to come into this pretty little plot of Mr. Olcott's. An armed mob has turned him out of the Observatory, held by him for the Coast Survey, under an agreement with the Trustees; violent possession is taken of the Coast Survey's instruments, at the house he lived in, containing furniture belonging to himself, his library, his wearing apparel, his papers, and all the thousand and one things which accumulate in a man's home; and he and his assistants are turned into the street. He might, he says in a letter to the Albany papers, have prevented it by force, and he might now appeal to the law. But he prefers simply to do nothing. The Trustees are left in quiet possession-Mr. Olcott, no doubt, watching intently for the "unfolding glories of the "meridian circle"-and Dr. Gould simply appeals to the donors, and makes a suggestion to the Legislature. And possibly here is an end to the Dudley Observatory. Whether the Legislature will repeal its charter or not, it is not very probable that donors can be found to give it another dollar while in the hands of its present Trustees. To end it, then, will perhaps be the best possible disposition now to make of it, and in that event the Trustees may be thanked for their unintentional solution, in this sharp way, of a knotty question.

THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1859.

Notwithstanding all the preparations to receive Senator Douglas, less than two hundred persons, and those mostly Irishmen, honored his arrival home. He made a short speech from his doorsteps, the substance of which was his customary slang about sections lism and fanaticism.

In the Senate, Mr. Iverson read an elaborate peech on the Pacific Railroad, which caused much surprise by its treasonable doctrines. He opposed the central route because its effect would be to strengthen the Union, which the South meant to dissolve. He proposed to build a Northern and a Scuthern road, so that when the States separated, each section might have its own road. He said that all the Northern States were abolitionized; that even Illinois was lost to the National Democ-

Mr. Wilson will reply to Mr. Iverson to-morrow. In the House, Mr. Bryan of Texas declared with much vehemence that Texas would leave the Union if the Indian appropriations which she asked were not voted. Mr. Giddings kindly suggested to Mr. Bryan to

move the repeal of the resolution by which Texas came into the Union, promising to vote for it if in-The gentleman from Texas, however, with all

his bluster, did not seem ready to take so decisive a step. He said that the resolution annexing Texas was in the nature of a treaty. Mr. Giddings remarked that since 1854, when the Missouri Compromise was repealed, the most

solemn compacts by resolution might be considered

open questions.

Mashington, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1859.

Advices from Bremen state that letters from the United States going to the continent of Europe, with the exception of England and France, pay fully fifty per centum less when sent direct to Bremen, than via Lorder.

It appears from documents communicated to the House to-day, in response to a resolution, that a correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Collector at Mobile, has been in progress since April last, relative to the Nicaragua filibustors. These papers contain letters of interest, in addition to what is always because The factors in addition to what is always because the containing the contain These papers contain letters of interest, in addition to what is shreavy known. The fact is apparent, that much was left to the discretion of the Collector in the matter of granting or withholding licenses to suspicious vessels; but where doubts existed in his mind they were removed by efficial instructions.

In response to the Collector's inquiry as to what should be done with the returned shipwrecked fillibusters, the Secretary telegraphed on the 4th inst. that the principals should be prosecuted, and desired the Collector to furnish him with a list of those who are

incipals should be prosecuted, and desired the eter to furnish him with a list of those who ar-

The Secretary of the Navy also transmitted doennents to the House in answer to the resolution calling or copies of the instructions given to Com. McIa-oeb, in which that officer was informed that citizens of the United States have a right to expatriate themselves and become citizens of any country willing to receive them, but have no right to make that a cloak for warlike expeditions. He was directed not to seize any vessel, or act on mere suspicion; while he is reminded that the President regards Com. Paulding's seizure of Gen. Walker and his followers as a "grave error." He is counseled not to interfere on land, or in any harbor, for the purpose of arresting any fillibustering expeditions set on foot in the United States contrary to the acts of Congress; but on the other hand to protect the persons and property of our citizens engaged in lawful business against all illegal acts of viclence and oppression to the full extent of his power. the United States have a right to expatriate them

Judge Douglas was met at the railroad station to-night by a large crowd of persons, and received with cheers. They subsequently proceeded to his residence, and in response to their call he made a brief speech of a general patriotic character, and of thanks for the a general parious character, and of thanks for the spontaneous expression of their friendship.

Just before the adjournment of the House to-day Mr. Jones of Tennessee made an ineffectual attempt to introduce a resolution calling on the Treasury to in-form them by what authority the Advisory Board of

in Patent Office was called.

The Home Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad, eld a meeting to-day, when Mr. Curtis of Iowa relied at length to the argument of Mr. Phelps of Missist the Carting of the Additional Cartin

souri, who urges a bill proposing the 35th parallel as the line of location. Mr. Curtis advocates a centra road with two branches.

Ger. Henderson, of the Marine Corps, died suddenly to-day. He has been in the service about fifty

XXXVth CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

Mr. SEWARD (N. Y.) presented the Constitution adopted by the late Constitutional Convention held at Leavenworth, Kansae, which was referred to the

Committee on Territories.

On motion of Mr. CRITTENDEN, the French Spoliation bill was taken up by a vote of 24 against 18. This bill was brought in January of last year by Mr. Fessenden, and referred to a Special Committee, Mr. Crittenden, Chairman, and reported without amend-The bill provides that a sum not exceeding five

millions of dollars shall be paid, pro rata, in satisfac-tion of the claims of American citizens who had valid claims upon the French Republic arising out of illegal captures and confiscations prior to the ratification on July 31, 1801, of the convention between the United

States and France.

The claims are to be ascertained and settled by a Board of Commissioners at Washington within two

years.
Mr. CRITTENDEN addressed the Senate, urging Mr. CRITTENDEN addressed the Senate, urging the justice of these claims, and remeding Senators that Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Webster and other statesmen, recognized their validity, and showing historically now our faith is pledged to France as well as to our own citizens for their liquidation.

The special order, viz., the Pacine Railroad bill, coming up, the Spoinston bill was postponed without action, and Mr. BIGLER finished his speech, commenced yesterday, in favor of the railroad.

Mr. BIGLER began by saying that he was happy to discover in the many speeches on this subject that but.

fiscover in the many speeches on this subject that but ittle diversity of opinion exists as to the necessity of the construction of a ratiroad across the public domain to the Pacific Ocean. The main difference in the Senate and the country is as to the proper means to accomplish the desired end, and as to its proper location. For himself, he would not be tenacious on minor points. His object was to secure the construction of the road—not so much as a means of developing the material wealth of the intermediate country as of maintaining our rights and protections our citizens on the Paricia side. The whereveloping the material wealth of the intermediate country as of maintaining our rights and protecting our citizens on the Pacific side. The whereabouts of the road is an object of secondary importance, whether it be a few degrees further north or south, so that it be a great national highway. No one will contend that it should be forced where nature the standard it to be the highest professed a connever intended it to be. He himself preferred a central route. He could see no reason for serious difference about either terminus of the road. The main tion. In locating this, due consideration should be had to the cost of the work, the hight of the grades, tion. In locating this, due consideration should be had to the cost of the work, the hight of the grazles, and character of the curvatures, but above all to the nature of the climate and depth of the saows. Mr. Bigler here made a digression to notice the progress of railroad enterprise in the United States, showing its effect on the trade, commerce, wealth, political growth and strength of the Union, illustrating his statement by the fact that many weeks clapsed before the Declaration of Independence was known to all parts of the infant Republic, and, as late as 1814, it was long before all the States knew that the capital was laif in ashes. Yet now whatever transpires in any one State is known promptly in all, except in the one on the Pacific. Were any one State assailed to-day by a foreign fee, the fact would be known to all the others, save one, to-morrow, and the whole military power of the Republic could be concentrated for its defense. Meantime, the belt of barren country between the Mississippi and Pacific has arrested the westward progress of railroads, and the task of overcoming this obstacle is evidently too great for individual means, ever an inhespitable country, illy adapted for agriculture, however rich trave be in minerals. Therefore, an inhespitable country, illy adapted for agricu however rich it may be in minerale. Therefore if it be left to mere commercial considerations, it is not likely to be construe ed in time for the necessities of the Government. Considering, as he did, that it is far more of a military and political measure than of

immediste commercial wealth, he asked why
the Governmeet should not lend it its aid,
its countenance, and its credit? He was
averse to committing the Government in any
way, but he considered that individual capital is not
equal to the task, and hence that the strong arm of
Government should be extended to the work, especislly as much of the country through which it would
pass is ireligible for immediate settlement. Its completion as a precautionary measure of defense would
be a wise and sagacious policy. Viewed structly as a
military measure, it is worthy of the best efforts of the
Government; for, were war to break out with a great
maritime power, without this means of concentrating
our forces, California would is all probability, within
sixy days, be cut off from all communication
with the Atlantic States. He could see littile difference between the construction of such
a work, and of forts to defend the commercial cities of
the seaboard. Why not prepare in time of peace for a work, and of forts to defend the commercial cuties of the seaboard. Why not prepare in time of peace for contingencies which must inevitably arise in case of war? Some may be ready to conclude that we shall have no war; he trusted in God not, for war is always a cano war; he trusted in God not, for war is always a ca-lamity, but not such a calamity as insult and degreda-tion. It would be idle to say that we are not involved in an imbroglio now in regard to Central America, Nicarsgua, Mexico and Spain, from watch such a calamity may readily spring. It would be singular if the first six months of such a war did not cost more than would the construction of such a road. Will any man say that we are in a condition to defend our Pacific possessions! Then how can we talk about the acquision of additional pos-sessions, about a war for Cuba, or protectorate over how can we talk about the acquision of additional possessions, about a war for Cuba, or protectorate over
Mexico? Let us estab ish this protectorate over ourselves and we shall then be in a better position to influence the destinies of others. Probably no Senstor,
himself included, but would vote \$300,000,000 or
\$400,000,000 for the purchase of Caba, yet they would
not vote a grant of public lands for the preservation
of California, Oregon and Washington! Yet
what power would be strong enough to meet
us on the Pacific with such a railroad, or
weak grough not to annoy us without? us on the Pacific with such a railroad, or weak enough not to annoy us without? As a channel of commerce it would open the direct route from China, and Japan. It would be a route, not for heavy tunnage certainly, but for the precious metals, for the finer fabrics, and for the mails reciprocally from East to West. Britain is watchful to forestall these advantages, and it is now ascertained that a railroad is practicable through the British valleys of the Red River of the North, and of Frazer River. Finally, Mr. Bigler disposed of the various objection urged against the road, and concluded by warning the Government not to be pearly wise and pound foolish, but to bind together this Confederacy of sovereign States for their mutual aid and protection. No man need fear the effects of such a precedent.

man need fear the effects of such a precedent.

Mr. HARLAN (lows) spoke forcibly on the propriety of Congress locating the route. The capital required is \$100,000,000, nearly one-taird of the surplus capital of the country. Few native individuals or companies can control so much: hence it is sure to be a menepoly—perhaps a foreign one. What security too, is there that the contractors, having secured the eight millions cash, and ten millions of the best lands, the constitution of the lost lands, the constitution is a facilial district. eight millions cash, and ten millions of the best lands for constructing the road through a fertile district will advance one step across the precipitons moun-tains and sterile plains of the interior? Topograph-ically, there is little difference between the threa-routes surveyed. Either can be built in ten or twelve years without deranging the financial condition of the country. Therefore he was in favor of the central route as the center of the population. Mr. central route as the center of the population. Mr. Harlan was severe on those members of Congress who, after having spent half a million in explorations, published in immense quarto reports, illustrated with pictures for those who cannot read, wanted to shift upon the mail contractor the responsibility of locating the road, lest they should effend their constituents in not securing it for their particular locality.

Mr. WARD (Texas) spoke in favor of the parallel of 32, comparing its advantages of level and distance over the acertral and northern routes, maintaining that the southern route can be built with the smallest amount of money and in the stortest time.

Mr. UNESCO (fig.) made a strong sectional speech.

amount of money and in the sucreest time.

Mr. IVERSON (Ga.) made a strong sectional speech, and moved that the bill be recommitted with instructions to report a bill for the construction of two reads; a northern and a senthern one. He admitted the constitutional power of Coogress to grant the public lards, but was astonialed that Southern Senators should vote for such a magnificent donation to the North. It is a fact that all the Southern reads pay seems to gight ner cont divided while to a Northern North. It is a fact that all the Southern reads pay seen to eight per cent dividend, while the Northern ones pay nothing. So small an opinion had Northern capitalists of Southern investments, that he believed, if the wealthy Senstor from South Carolins, Mr. Hammond, effered a mortgage on his plantation and negroes, worth half a million of dollars, for a loan of \$10,000 in New-York, he could not get it, notwithstanding the popularity of his Barnwell speech. He traced the Slavery agitation from its rise among a handful of New-England fanatics of both sexes to its research monetrous proportions, and referred to the handful of New-England fanatics of both sexes to its present momertous proportions, and referred to the demon of Abolition'sm in its onward march to power. He also referred to the Ruchester speech of Mr. Seward, and said he knows but little of the luman heart who imagines that Auti-Slavery agitation will stop short of the total abolition of Slavery by the action of the Federal Congress. To live said reign it must go on till it attains the Presi-To live and reign it must go on till it attains the Presidency, both houses of Congress, the Judiciary, and the abolition of Slavery, or the Union be dissolved.

Witness the result of the late elections. He did not Withese the return of Mr. Douglas to the Senate a victory to the Democracy—it was only a victory of Free-Soil Democracy over Abolition Whiggery. He would not turn on his beel to choose between the Wilmot Proviso and the Squatter Sovereignty of the Senator from Illinois. Mr. Iverson professed himself appropriate kealth terms a dismining man under the in unmistakable terms a disusion man under the aggressions of the North. Let the Senator from New York (Seware) be elected President, and in his (Iverson's) opinion more than one Southern State would take immediate steps to secede. In certain contingent which he stated Georgia would secode did not believe the South would go out by general convention, but let a single State swing of and she would draw with her, or after her, the remain ing States to form either a Southern Confederacy or procure an amendment of the present Constitution to secure the rights of the South. As he believed the secure the rights of the South. As he believed the dissolution of the Union was near at hand, he was unwilling to vote money and lands for a road which was sure to be located outside of the South-hence he wanted the South to have a route equally with the North, which shall aid her while in the Union, and belong to her when out of it. The Senate here adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. CRAIG (Mo.) asked, but failed to obtain, leave o introduce a bill granting lands to Kansas and No

brasks, for the construction of railroads.

Mr. COLFAX (Ind.) introduced a bill providing for
the Territorial Government of Colona. Referred to

the Territorial Government of Colona. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The bill embraces all the recently discovered gold regions of Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek etc. The Territory will stretch from the 103a parallel of longitude to the creek of the Rocky Mountains, being from four to five degrees in width, and from the 37th to the 42d degree of latitude, making it five degrees in length. It will thus be nearly equare, and will isolated parts of the Territories of Karsas, Nebraska, Utah and New-Mexico-nearly all, however, being taken from Kansas. It will embrace within its borders not only the gold diggings, but also the famous Three Parks, the head waters of both forks of the Platte, of the Arkansas, and of the Rio Grande. Also, its exterior lines will be guarded by Bent's Fort the Platte, of the Arkansus, and of the Rio Grande.
Also, its exterior lines will be gnarded by Bent's Fort
in its south-east corner, Fort Massachusetts near its
southern boundary, and Fort Laramie just beyond its
northern line. St. Vrain's Fort will be near its center, Bridger's Pass, which shortens the road to California over 160 miles, and is in the northern part of
the new Territory, and the Cooshatope Pass in the
southern. Colons is the name favored by the settlers,
nearly 2,000 of whom are wintering in the diggings. Mr.
Colons represents the continue that he need to be not the Colfax expresses the opinion that, by next Summer, there will be at least 20,000 persons in Colona, and, it being important that they should have a Territorial Government, he has prepared the bill.

Mr. HOPKINS (Va.), from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution authorizing

Mr. Townsend Harris, Consul to Japan, and his inter-

Mr. Townsend Harris, Consulto Japan, and his interpreter, Mr. Erskine, to accept presents from the
"Queen of England; also, a bill authorizing the payment of salaries to the Ministers resident at the Argestine Confederation, Costa Rica and Honduras.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the
Whole on the State of the Union, and proceeded to
the consideration of the special order, the bill for the
codification of the revenue laws and for other pur-

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE (N. Y.) said the bill was

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE (N. Y.) said the bill was very voluminous, covering 259 pages. It is no wise affected the collection districts or revenue officers, nor the ports of entry and delivery. It was a pure collection of the revenue laws, which, as now scattered through so many statute books are have been so amended from time to time, that it is now difficult to rearch out and determine what is law. He alluded to the difficulties which now surrounded the present revenue laws, and quoted the opinious of gentlemen in high efficial position to show the impossibilities now standing in the way of their proper administration. He appealed to the House whether they would not, under the array of facts presented, regard the great interests of commerce, and pass a bill consolidating and cocifying the laws which have been accumulating during a period of sixty years. during a period of sixty years.

The Committee rose, when the amendments pro

posed by the Committee on Commerce were ordered to be printed, and the further consideration of the bill to be printed, and the number consideration of the loss, then in Committee, resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

Bir. LOYEJOY (Ill.) said if the process of centrali-

nation shall go on as it has done for the past few years, the Executive can say with truth, "I am the Executive." The passage of the bill from the Co unittee of Ways and Means is not urged on the ground of rabs and necessity, but simply because the Executive has recommended the appropriations. He wishes the know from the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means whether they report that, unless Congress the tariff to suit the views of the Presidenthere would be an extra session had at his sanction.

Mr. PHELPS (Mo.) said that he was not responsible for newspaper remarks—but would say that unless Congress provided the means of carrying on the dosernment during the next fiscal year, either by a lam or a reissue of Treessury notes, or by a modification of the tariff, or by all these means, there will be a noon sity for an extra session during the ensuing Sammer.

Mr. LOVEJOY wished to know whether that remark had the sanction of the Executive.

Mr. PHELPS responded: When the President desired to have an organ here he would select some other person, and when the President communicates his opinious officially, they will be received from the Clerk's desk.

Mr. LOVEJOY resumed, and stated his objections to the bill, one-fourth of the amount proposed to be appropriated being under the head of miscellaseous.

Mr. LOVEJOI resumed, and stated his objections to the bid, one-fourth of the amount proposed to be appropriated being under the head of miscellaseous.

Mr. PHELPS replied, defending the items which Mr. Levejoy sought to strike out.

Mr. BRYAN (Texas) advocated the appropriation

Mr. BKYAN (Texas) advocated the appropriate of additional agents and interpreters, and for buriar presents for the Indians of Texas. He argued that the people of that State were entitled to protection and incidentally said they were fast being aliceated from the Union, owing to the neglect of the Garage.

ment.

Mr. GIDDINGS (Ohio) here suggested that the gentlem an introduce a resolution repealing the sames.

Mr. BEYAN replied that the appearation of Texas.

was in the nature of a treaty now in force.

Mr GIDDINGS said they had in the repeal of the
Missouri Compromise of 1854 an illustrious example
for the repeal of resolutions for the amexation of

Texas.

Mr. BRYAN—Repeal the arnexation resolutions and then we will know what to do. He did not know but what it would have been vastly to the interest of Texas if the resolutions had never been passed, and she prever admitted into the Union. If protection was not given to the people of Texas, they will all think so, as a great many of them now do, and will be willing for the repeal, taking the initiative themselves.

Mr. GRANGER (N. Y.) wanted to know whether the was not able to protect herself against a few

Texas was not able to protect berself against a for ragged Indians, and sain if the affections of the people of Texas were to be alienated from the Union, there

of Texas were to be alterated from the Calon, there would not be much love lost.

Mr. BRYAN, referring to Mr. Granger, replied—I would sav, with such we are willing to part. The people of Texas have received nothing but what was their due. When this Government small say it will not give us protection, we will resert to such means as are amply sufficient, and protect ourselves.

Mr. GIDDINGS remarked that such threats had lost their effect here, and created no alarm.

Mr. BRYAN repeated that all Texas asked was
that the compact should be observed.

Mr. GIDDINGS—I believe Texas consented to Mr. BRYAN-True, but she convented as a cov-

erign State treating with a sovereign power.

Mr. GIDDINGS said it was not his purpose to the up ill-feeling. We have done for Texas what we have dene for no other State, namely, paid her debt.

Fourteen millions were taken from the Treasury for that purpose.

Mr. BRYAN denied that the Government had paid. the debts of Texas, which sold a vast territory to the United States, and from the proceeds of which her debts were paid.

debts were paid.

Mr. GIDDINGS said we conquered Texas by owners. There stands the truth of history. At flot he burdary was claimed only to the Neuces.

Mr. BRYAN replied that Texas was annexed with recognized boundaries to the Rio Grande, as declared in her Act of Independence.

Mr. LOVEJOY'S amendment to strike out certain the said of the bill was then rejected.

portions of the bill was then rejected.

A long debute then took place on the appropriation for removing the Indians in Oregon to the reservations, and subsisting them until they shall be able to
maintain themselves, but without coming to any exclusion in regard to it, the Committee rose, and to
House adjourned. The Indiana Legislature.

The Indiana Legislature convened at 9 o'clock The Lieut.-Governor was absent on account of

The Senate organized by the election of J. R. Co-

The Senate organized by the election of J. R. Crevers President, and by choosing the same Secretary Assistant Secretary, Clerks and Doorkeeper as were elected at the extra seesion.

The House, after several ineffectual attempts to examize, adjourned over to the afternoon.

The context for Speaker is between Mr. Gerks, Republican, and Mr. Blythe, Independent. To Democrats and one Republican, absentees, are expected to arrive this afternoon.

The Governor's Measage will probably not be bivered until to-morrow.

livered until to-morrow. Indianapolis, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1859.

The House organized this afternoon by the closics of J. W. Gordon as Speaker. Both Houses sijeared mmediately after the organization.

Michigan Legislature.

DETRIOT, Mich., Thursday, Jan. 6, 1859.

The Legislature assembled at Lansing yestering.

Henry A. Shaw was elected Speaker of the House.

The retiring and incoming Governors delivered the Messages as required by law. The former state the Messages as required by law. The former state that the finances are in a satisfactory condition. Then ceipts at the Treasury for the fiscal year have be \$1 024,000, and the expenditores \$818,000. The balance on hand is \$176,000. The entire State debt \$2,317,000—a diminution in four years of \$213,000. The recommends the speedy extinguishment of the public debt, and reports the State University, Appenditural College, Normal and Common Schools, at the Asylums, &c., in a flourishing condition.

Gov. Wisner's message is entirely devoted to State affairs. He recommends the appointment of a State Geologist and Emigration Agent, and the vors a registry law and the erection of new Capital Buildings.

buildings.

The election for United States Senator will published. The election for Uni

Maine Legislature.

The Legislature.

POSTLAND, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 189,
The Legislature organized at Augusta to-day in the choice of Mr. C. W. Goddard of Danville Freident of the Senate, and Mr. Wm. T. Johnson Augusta Speaker of the House. The Clerk and Serotary are the zame as last year. Many Member were detained by the storm; no cars having reached Augusta since yesterday merning.

From Boston. Boston, Thursday, Jan. 6, 183.

Gov. Banks's message will be delivered to the Legislature to morrow.

The Rev. Thomas Dodge of Chatham was to be chosen Chaplain to the House. hosen Chaplain to the House. The Serate assigned Tuesday next for the choice of

United States Senator.
The Melodeon estate, adjoining the Boston Tacake, was sold at anction to-day, and brought nearly \$76,000. The Hon. Charles Francis Adams was the

purchaser.

Adam Carrell was discharged from coatedy year
day, no proof existing implicating him in the month
on board the ship Junior.

New-Hampshire Democratic Cosvention. Concord, N. H., Thursday, Jan. 6, 1859.

The Democratic State Convention met here to-day Nearly 400 delegates were present. The Hon. Asa P. Cate of Northfield was unanimously nominated for Governor, and Mr. Frederick Vose for Railroad Comnissioner. Among the resolutions adopted was the

Resided. That the present National Administration, is be successful efforts to advance the means of communication be successful efforts to advance the means of communication between remote sections of our sountry; to improve our tween remote sections of our sountry; to improve our tween remote sections of our sountry; to improve our tween remote sections and extend to fire distributions, and extend to fire season and the section of the American flag; in its efforts to promote the general interests of our country, commends then it to the hearty support of the Democracy of New-Hampanire.

Gen. Scott in New-Orleans. New ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 182.
Ger. Scott arrived here at noon to-day, and reived the hospitalities of the city, a military and a ralute. There was an immesse crows to come him, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

Obituary. Jan. 6, 1881 Augusta, Ga., Thursday George M. Newton, the distinguis died here this morning of lockjaw.

Fire at Memphis, Tenne LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1804.
Twelve bulleings in Memphis, between Adam and Washington streets, were burned yesterday, the sarly \$200,000. Mesers. Forsyth & James Mesers. Sturges & Sors are among the losses eral persons were injured by the falling walk.

work whenever they should judge best. But they don promptly on time, connecting at the latter place with the trains of the Storington Rairond, which was thought that to stop the work would be disastrous, and, accordingly, usurping a power which even the

would be to give the whole subject the go-by.

from this Administration would, indeed, be folly In fact, the President has given out, so it is said, that if this Congress do not provide means for filling up the Treasury, he will call the new one together at the earliest possible moment. As it grows more and more evident that the reign of this dynasty is short, as the hand-writing appears on the well-Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting-still more visibly, so much stronger is the resolution of those now in power to give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether at the publ's Treasury. As the two first years of Buchapan's Administration cost the nation more than any other two years in the history of our Government, so it may well be expected that the two remaining years will outdo even their immediate predecessors. Mr. Calboun justly designated that appellation they will struggle to deserve to the

THE NEW SHORE LINE RAILROAD TO BOSTON .-The recent severe snow storm appears to have afforded an opportunity of bringing this new road into favorable notice, for while the old route by way of Springfield and Woromter were completely blockaded by snow banks, the movements of the trains on the New-Haven, New-London and Stonington Railroad, and the Stonington and Providence Railroad, were not interrupted. A letter from New-Haven, dated 5th instant, states that a large number of passengers who left New-York for Boston by way of Springfield, on Tuesday morning set, were detained at New-Haven until 9 o'clock last sight, while these who took the shore route left Year-Haven early in the evening and arrived in New-Lon-